MOBBING A STRAY RED CAR. IT WANDERED DOWN TO PECK SLIP JUST AT THE DINNER HOUR.

Briver and Policeman Face a Volley of Stones, Unilla Platoon Comes to the Mescan -Praperty Owners Try to Settle the Strike. The only row over Third avenue cars yesterday happened a long way off the line. Car No. 3, with a green driver and balky horses, started up town from the Post Office at 11% o'clock A. M., missed the switch in Chatham square, and got on the East Broadway track. It got up as far as Oliver atreet. A Dry Dock driver hurried his car up behind, apparently with the purpose of getting the Third avenue

the balky team refused to pull it up hill across the cobbles. There was a block in the square, and a crowd began to gather.

The police finally lifted the Third avenue car bodily and placed it on the down track of the Becond avenue road and told the driver to drive down the New Bowery to Peck slip and

ear in a trap. Car No. 3 could not go back, and

The car was now empty, and the horses pulled It at a lively rate down the New Bowery grade. The strange sight of a boycotted Third avenue car on the Second avenue track created a sensation along the line, and boys pursued the car. the Oak street police at Chatham square, and here might be trouble, as it was noon, and the

he knew that when the car reached Peck slip there might be trouble, as it was noon, and the workingmen would be on the street. He ran to the Oak street station, called out the reserve, and hastened to the slip.

They were too late. The car had got there, and men who were idle about the streets had saluted it with a shower of stones, which fell on the roof and crashed through the windows. The frightened conductor took off his badge and escaped down a side street. The driver stood at his post, holding the plunging horses. Beside him was an old policeman, with a gray beard, No. 441. Stones came that way until the policeman drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the next man that flung one.

A tremendous crowd had now gathered, stones continued to fall, and all of the car windows were smashed. Matters were beginning to look serious for the driver and the old policeman, when Foody arrived with the platoon and charged the crowd. The police did not strike for heads, but they prodded and punched and pushed until they had cleared the slip and surrounded the car.

The driver tried to start the car, but the frightened horses refused to pull. Policeman No. 411 went to the Post Office terminus after another team, and brought it back with another driver. By this time the runaway conductor had come back and the haltered car was started off in good shape and at Chatham square it went on its own track. Two policemen escorted the old driver to the Post Office.

Officer 441 was August Browning of the Prince street station, who has been twenty-four years on the force, The driver was Chas. Williams.

A committee of owners of property on Third avenue, headed by Park Commissioner John D. Orimmins, called last night on the Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association. Inspector Steers and Policeman Harley of Superintendent Murray's office accompanied them. They met Chairman O'Donnell, John Hughes and Ed Mulford of the Executive Board. Mr. Crimmins said to the Executive Committee that a number of Third avenue property owners had called upon President Lyon and other directors of the Third Avenue Company. They said that the strike was injuring property along Third avenue. They reported that President Lyon said that he would be pleased to have the hands back on the cars, but upon no account would discharge the men now in their employ. Mr. Orimmins said hus he peet that some satisfactory arrangement could be made whereby the men could aligo back to work.

The members of the committee present said that all the men would be happy to go back to work, but would insist on going back together. F. A. Clark, one of the property owners, said:

"The Third Avenue Company said to us they would take all that they had room for back at once, and hoped to make places for all the others in as short time. We hope to get both sides together this afternoon and effect a settlement."

Another member of the committee said the committee of owners of property on Third

sides together this afternoon and effect a setlement."

Another member of the committee said the
company said they would take back at least
500 or 700 at once and put the others on the
extra list for the present.

Superintendent Robertson said that 150 cars
were run on the Third avenue line, and the
usual complement on the cable road and 125th
street. The first car on yesterday's achedulo
started from the Hariem stables at 4:36 instead
of 3:58. This is attributed to a misunderstanding. Forty-four of the cars ran at night
without molestation. The strikers kept in
their hall, listening to music and speeches.

A small insurrection, caused by a score of
new employees from Washington, broke out in
the Sixty-fifth street stables yesterday morning. These men, whose passage to this dity
had been paid by the company, were not paid
off with the rest of the men on Monday. They
saked for their money yesterday, and
the superintendent refused to give it
to them. They became clamorous, and a dozen off with the reat of the men on Monday. They saked for their money yesterday, and the superintendent refused to give it to them. They became clamorous, and a dozen sit too them, they became clamorous, and a dozen sendent Robertson said he had learned that those men had got into the Knights of Labor and wanted their money so they could leave, Many of them were retained, and they may be the means of creating disaffection among the other men.

Many of them were retained, and they may be the means of creating disaffection among the sther men.

The strikers say that the company sent out so new drivers yesterday, having none to send. Capt. Colum says he received applications yesterday for 1,000 more shares of stock in the stage company. Among the receipts of the strikers' committee yesterday were \$100 from Register Beiliy and \$5 from Alderman Divver. Altogether the strikers report \$3,000 sent in. In Yorkville Court yesterday John Johnson, a striking driver, and Thomas Frost were fined \$10 such for stoning cars, and Christopher Anthony, for amashing a car window with a stone, was held in \$500. Patrick Murphy, a truck driver, was fined \$10 for obstructing a car. Patrick Dunn. a Second avonue driver, was fined \$10 for a similar offence.

The indicted Empire Association men will be in the General Sessions Court at 10% in the morning.

Chairman O'Donnell and Committeeman

Chairman O'Donnell and Committeeman Chairman O'Donnell and Committeeman Hughes spent three hours last night urging the drivers of Fourth and Becond avenue cars not to cause collisions, and appealing to workingmen in Chatham square to keep away from the Bowery and Third avenue.

The last car was in at 12:20. They had run half or three-quarters of an hour apart after 10 c'clock. George Arnold, a hostier in the 130th street stables, was kicked by a horse last night. His skull was fractured.

THE DEMAND FOR SHORTER HOURS. A Little Set Back to the Pinno Makers-

Guins in Other Trades. The plane-making firms of Baus & Co., Diehiman & Link, and Colenberg & Vaupel yielded yesterday to the demands of their employees for shorter hours. The Executive Comnittee of the Piano Makers' Union was in session all day. It was said that twenty shops had agreed to the eight-hour rule, eleven have refused, and seventoen are to be heard from.

Steinway & Sons, Weber, and Chickering are among those who decline to grant the de-mand. The men in the Steinway and Weber factories went to work yesterday at 7 o'clock, despite the order of the Grand Lodge. On Monday Mr. Steinway met a committee of his Astoria and New York employees, and told them that he could not grant the demand for eight hours. They suggested a compromise of nine bours. Mr. Steinway said it was the firm's ultimatum that the men must work ten hours.

I explained to them the condition of trade. said Mr. Steinway yesterday, "and showed them that any attempt to coerce the planomanufacturers would, by reducing the production and increasing the cost of pianofortes, drive the business from New York. I assured the men that if they would not enter upon a topoless strike, and would continue work on the present basis, we would guarantee to our .000 amployees full work, no matter how bad the times might grow during the summer. We could not do this if the cost of production was increased. We gave the employees permission to hold a meeting in the factory, and as a result every man was at his place this

morning.

Mr. Weber said that he did not anticipate any strike. His non were satisfied. The Executive Committee will take action on the Steinway. Weber, and Chiekering matter, and feel confident of ultimate success. Four more firms acceded to the demands of the furniture men yesterday, leaving only three firms which have not given in.

The Executive Committee of the Furriers' Union reported yesterday that ten shops had given in. Two hundred of the striking employees went back to work in them. The Mansfacturors' Association asked for a conference.

The committee says it is able to carry on a strike for three months and pay each striker

The committee says it is able to carry on a strike for three months and pay each striker \$5 a week.

The Executive Committee of the Water and Steam Branch of the United Brass Workers held a conference at Hail's Hotel yesterday with a syndicate of employers embracing 75 per cent.of the factorice seat of the Allieghanies. The brass workers demand that a day's work be nine hours, and a Saturday half holiday. The syndicate declined to give an answer. There will be another conference in Pittsburgh next Tuceday. Seventeen New York shops have granted the demands of the employees. There will be another conference between the Pittsburgh conference. There are over 5,000 brass workers in New York, and about \$5,000 of them are employed as chandeller workers. Nearly all are Knights of Labor. A call has been issued for a conference between the Executive Committees of the chandeller and water and steam workers.

The Executive Committee of the Patternmakers' association of New York and Brooklyn announced yesterday that the majority of the manufacturers had given in to their demand for nine hours as a day's work, eight hours on Saturday, wages \$3.50 and \$3.25 per day. The Delamater Iron Works, they say, is the only large firm that is holding out.

The principal firms engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus have agreed to their employees' demand for nine hours a day, and may have a Saturday half holiday.

The United Clothing Cutters of New York. Brooklyn, and vincinity have resolved that after May 10 the hours of labor shall be from 7.

A. M. to 5' P. M., or from 75' A. M. to 6 P. M., an hour for dinner, and no work after noon on Saturdays.

The United States Brewers' Association has postponed until further notice, on account of the labor troubles, its Convention, which was to have been held at San Francisco on May 19.

The Furniture Manufacturers' Association of New York and vicinity held a meeting at Pythagoras Hall resterday afternoon and passed these resolutions:

That the members of this association run their fac

these resolutions:
That the members of this association run their factories on the basis of ten hours as a day's work from Monday, the loth inst, and that if the employees of any manufacturer belonging to this association shall strike by reason of this rule, we pledge ourselves that we will, one and all, close our factories and remain closed until the matter is adjudged; and that we piedge ourselves that we will sign an agreement to carry into effect this resolution; and that a Committee on Arbitration be appointed by this association, to which shall be referred all questions in dispute between employer and employes.

pointed by this association, to which shall be referred all questions in disputs between employer and employee. It was ordered that the resolutions be printed and posted on the factory doors to-day.

The marble workers met last night at 427 Second avenue, when it was said that all the principal shops in the trade had granted the demand for eight hours.

The shoe dealers formed a union last night, their object being Sunday closing.

The varnishers met at Houston and Allen strests yesterday, and throughout the day received reports from their strike committee regarding the progress of their strike for nine hours daily except Saturday, when it will be only eight hours. Nine shops sent word that they were ready to go to work on those terms.

The carriage makers were in session yesterday at 427 Second avenue. They received notice that the bosses would hold a meeting this afternoon. They decided to postpone any action on the strike until after they met to-night and heard the result of the bosses' meeting.

OTHER LABOR MOVEMENTS. OTHER LABOR MOVEMENTS.

HUNTINGDON, April 4.—The President of the Executive Board of District No. 3 Miners' Federation says that unless the operators grant the demands of the 20,000 strikers in the district within a week a meeting of the National Board will be held and a general strike ordered of all the men now at work in the bituminous coal regions of the United States. President Hughes has just returned from Pittsburgh, where he was successful in obtaining the passage of a resolution by the Western miners that they would take out no more coal for the Eastern markets.

that they would take out no more coal for the Eastern markets.

Pansons, Kan., May 4.—The Congressional sub-committee met at the Opera House here to-day. The first witness was Mayor Arthur O. Brown, who told the history of the strike in Parsons, and said business was entirely interrupted until the Governor sent militia to the town in the latter part of March, since which time there had been no interruption to traffic. Over 200 men quit work, and over 100 are now employed. The strikers gave no excuse for siriking except the discharge of Hall in Texas. There was proof that the striking Knights ditched trains, killed engines, and did other damage. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

effect.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—All the furniture manufactories in this city, with one exception, shut down to-day. The men demand eight hours, and the manufacturers refuse to comply with their request.

BRIDGEFORT, May 4.—About 250 carpenters were idle to-day, having been ordered by the local leaders to strike for nine hours' time at ten hours' pay.

were idic to-day, having been ordered by the local leaders to strike for nine hours' time at ten hours' pay.

Cincinnati, May 4.—The freight handlers on all roads except the Little Miami are out on a demand for \$1.50 for ten hours and 20 cents an hour for overwork. The companies have offered an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.35 for ten hours and 15 cents an hour for overwork. All the carriage men, 2.500, are out on a demand for eight hours' work and the old ten hours' pay. Eight hundred carpenters and planing mill men are out on the same domand. Fifty-two furniture manufacturers whose workmen are out met to-day, telegraphed to all furniture manufacturers in the country, and agreed to answer their employees on Wednesday.

All the men in the from manufactories went out to-day, numbering about 500.

The cartmen engaged in street repairs have all struck and practically put an end to work. As the city is laying new granite pavements extensively, this will cause serious trouble. An effort was made to compel one contractor's men to stop work, but the police interfered and preserved order. It is estimated that 10,000 workmen are now on a strike here.

Boston, May 4.—The Charles River Horse Rairoad Company, after granting the recent demand of its employees for increased wages, raised the rate of fare from five cents to six, second advance in wages, on the ground that they should derive some benefit from the increased fares.

The difficulty between the granite manufac-

they should derive some benefit from the in-creased fares.

The difficulty between the granite manufac-turers for this city and their cutters has been adjusted by a joint committee, and the cutters will return to work to-morrow.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—The demands of the workmen for eight hours have been granted in several instances, though there are some classes of employers who refuse to yield. The strikers, however, are confident of success, and all seem to think the troubles will soon ter-minate.

A LETTER FROM MR. HOXIE. Terms upon which he will Re-employ a Part

of the Mecent Strikers. St. Louis, May 4 .- General Manager Hoxio of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to-day sent the following instructions to General Superintendent Herrigan to guide him in dealing with the applications for work by the recent strikers:

applications for work by the recent strikers:

The morning papers of to-day contain an order from the General Executive Beard of the Knights of Labor unconditionally terminating the atrike which has existed on the part of certain of our former employees since March 6 last, to take effect this date. In engaging the men we need in the service of the company you will ne governed by the following conditions contained in our offers of employment which have hereiofors been made and remeated from time to time. The following is from advertisement of March 10, 1980;

"Good and competent men will be employed without reference to their past or present relations to the company or their connection with any suclety or organization, open, secret, secular, or otherwise. Such as are accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the Governors and other state officials of Missouri and Kannas when the labor troubles of March, 1885, were adhisted, the same as have been paid by the company since that date."

Also the following, epitalned in the letter to the Gov-

Kauras when the labor troubles of Blarch, 1885, were adjusted, the same as have been paid by the company since that date."

Also the following, contained in the letter to the Governors of Missouri and kaussis in reply to their communication on March 29, in which the above advertisement was repeated with these additions:

"This prompany is further withing to pay to its employees a rate of wages equal to that now being paid by other railroad companies in the same section of country. The men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10, 1886, will be continued in our employ. We cannot rerugage or Coultine in our employ any persons who have actually engaged in the destruction or lajury of the company's property, or who have advised such destruction. Masses, Turner and Bailey, on in the titler that this company desired to reengage in the active and of its late employees as it needed who might apply individually for dissipations and were not objectionable to the management by reason of their active and of its late explication of the company in the matter remains unchanged, although its requirements for additional men have since them greatly diminished. Heart from your reports that shout two of the employees who arrace entering work was leaded by the March 28, and that many new men have been greatly diminished. I learn from your reports that was leaded by the March 28, and that many new men have been employed under the advertisement to help alone referred to, so that the present force is nearly adequate for the present requirements in the shope at Atchison, Kansas City, Parsons, Redalis, and Falestine. I also note your recommendation that the shope at Desto remain cased for the present, in complying with the above instructions you will see that the applications for resumed many of contents of the property of the property and one of the property and the property and the shope at the shope for work for the present force is nearly adequate for the present requirements in the shope at the shope for work for t

About 200 of the old shop hands applied at the shop for work to-day, and sixty were employed. In East St. Louis the railroads have a good force of freight handiers and switchmen, and the officials say they will retain as many of the men employed during the strike as have proved efficient. The militia are still on the scene, and will be kept there a few days.

Ynoughing's Ale and Lager Bear. theolutely pure. Soutled at the browery expressly for nily use, and delivered by A. Liebler & Co., 128th st. d lotney. New York city. Order by pestel card.—Adv. MOST AND SCRWAR,

English Opinions of the Mon-Fighting Capital with Fire. LONDON, May 4.—THE SUN'S disclosures of the peculiar methods and teachings of Herr Johann Most was cabled here yesterday. A Cable News reporter interviewed the President of the London revolutionary Socialists this af-ternoon. He said: "The story is directly traceable to Justus Schwab's quarrel with Her

ternoon. He said: "The story is directly traceable to Justus Schwab's quarrel with Herr Most, and if anybody is hurt by its publication it is more likely to be Schwab than Most. The latter is the stronger of the two in intellect and influence, and is abundantly able to hold his own against an army of Schwab."

"So far as we in London are concerned, we cannot be affected by anything occurring in America or elsewhere. We are more than holding our own. The Freihelf, the publication of which was storped after the death of the Cara Alexander II., is again in existence. It is now sold regularly in the English shops, and has a circulation of 4,500 copies in Great Britain."

"Does the Anarchist party advocate fire and pillage?"

"You may say that it is true beyond question that the principles of the party comprise the burning and plundering of the property of capitalists. That is a cardinal principle."

"Would you take a house, have it insured, and set it on fire to obtain the amount of the insurance?"

"Woll-houses belong to capitalists, and insurance companies, being likewise composed of capitalists, burning and plundering are natural sequences."

The reporter, after receiving the assurance of the head of the British Anarchists that Herr Most could not be suppressed by his enomies in New York, then withdrew and went to the house of Victor Dave, who was Most's closest friend during the latter's residence here, and is a firm believer in him now. M. Dave said:

"I don't believe the stories at all. They are pure inventions, and I flud no difficulty in tracing them to Moritz Bachman of New York, Tucker of Chicago, and Justus Schwab, the New York publican. These men were formerly connected with the staff of the Freiheif, and are now engaged in a conspiracy to destroy Most's influence and establish themselves as leaders. You may flatly deny that the Kohut tracing them to Moritz Bachman of New York, Tucker of Chicago, and Justus Schwab, the New York publican. These mon were formerly connected with the staff of the Freiheif,

Then I am to understand that Most never countenanced crime?"
"Well, he did plan the killing of Police Counsellor Rummi of Frankfort, and it is also true that he had much to do with the attempt to remove the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of the unveiling of the Germania monument in the Niederweid, but he had no hand in the killing of Eisart."

Does your party consider arson justifiable?"
Yes: we believe the employment of fire against the bourgeois is entirely laudable, and as a means of precipitating a struggle between Anarchists and capitalists it cannot fall of ultimate success."

Her Heartrending Experiences in Attempting to Resent her Calld from a Well.

HORNELLSVILLE, May 4 .- Frazer French and his family live on the old Mines farm, in the town of Bradford, this county. In the farmyard is a deep well, with a low curb, the water being drawn up by an old-fashioned sweep. On Saturday all the family were absent from home except Mrs. French and her two-year-old son. Farmer French came home at noon. There was no one in the house. He went into the kitchen. On the table was a slate on which was written, in a hasty scrawl: "Baby and I are in the well." French ran to the well. Looking down he

saw his wife in the water, clinging to the wall, saw his wife in the water, clinging to the wall, but apparently dead. Alva Morris, a neighbor, was passing at the time, and responded to the farmer's cries for help. Morris let himself down in the well, and fastened a rope around Mrs. French, and she was drawn to the top. She was alive, but unconscious. She was restored with difficulty. As soon as she rovival she asked for her child. The body of the child was found at the bottom of the well.

"At 10 o'clock this forenoon," said Mrs. French. I went to the well after a pail of water, taking baby along. I saw that a board on the curb was loose and I ran back to the house to get a hammer and nails to fasten the board, and thoughtlessly left the child by the well. When I came back the baby was gone. I looked in the well and saw him struggling in the water. Thinking that some one might be in the house soon. I rushed back and wrote on the slate that we were in the well, so that we could have help as soon as possible. I then hurried to the well again and let myself down to the water by the niches in the wall. I succeeded in getting the baby out of the water with the other. I then placed one foot in a niche on one side of the well and the other foot on the opnosite, and then braced myself so I could keep above the water, which was above my waist.

The baby was alive, and, having the use of but apparently dead. Alva Morris, a neighbor,

I could keep above the water, which was above my waist.

The linby was alive, and, having the use of both my hands and arms, I soon brought him to. I called constantly for hele as loudly as I could. Both myself and the child were terriby chilled by the water. I shouted for aid until my voice was entirely gone, and then feeling that we must both die from exhaustion and cold unless I could reach the top in some way, I began to work myself up, using one band and my feet. Little by little I cropt upward by aid of the niches in the wall, and in half an hour I was almost within reaching distance of the top

was almost within reaching distance of the top of the wall.

"How my strength ever held out I do not know. I stopped to rest, and thought of tossing the baby up over the curb. If I had had strength enough in my arms I know I could have done so, but they were too tired and weak. After resting a while I was feeling around for another place to but my foot a little higher, to draw mysoif up, when I lost my footing, and we fell back into the water.

"The baby was knocked out of my arms, and when I came to the surface of the water I could not find him. I remember grabbing about among the niches in the wall, and that was all until I came to after being rescued. I must have clung to the wall an hour unconscious."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMING MARRIAGE He Deprecates Newspaper Discussion of his Private Affaire.

BUFFALO, May 4 .- The Times to-morrow will print this despatch from Washington:
"The reports of President Cleveland's marriage have thus far not been confirmed by any one in the White House, but the Times's correspondent was able to obtain to-day a practical admission from the President that he reports were true. Mr. Cleveland said:

practical admission from the President that the reports were true. Mr. Cleveland said:

"I do not concede the right of newspapers to inquire into my private affairs. The newspapers as a rule, have not treated me fairly, and I believe that a mere mention of a desire on my part to have nothing said about Miss Folsom would only incite the reporters to outdo their previous efforts.

"Then you are going to marry her?"

"I will not make any statement about that, but I think the newspapers are not acting right about this matter."

"In the course of further conversation the President refused to deny the reports of his marriage, and practically admitted that the reports were true. He said in effect that an arrangement had been made by which nothing would be said about the engagement until a time which had been decided upon by the persons directly interested. The impression given was that the President would like to confirm the report, but that through conscientious motives he did not feel that he was at liberty to laik about it.

"Buffalo men who are in Washington say that the wedding will take place in June, and most of them believe that it will occur in Buffalo. It is conceded that Miss Folsom wishes to be married in the White House, but Mr. Clevelani's desires will have to be consulted, and he is known to be averse to a display of any kind on such an occasion."

A Dack for Liberty.

WINFIELD. Kan., May 4 .- The prisoners conned in the Cowley county tail made a desperate attemp to escape last night. About 8:40 o'clock Deputy Sherif

To Cruice Against American Vessels. ST. JOHN, N. B., May 4.—The schooner Gen. siddleton has arrived here, and will fit out for cruising gainst American fishermon.

"Re Good to Yourself." Use Pearline for easy house cleaning and washing.—Adv. Nineteen-twentieths of all the girls whose breath re-

AWING A MOB. The Milwaukee Militia Nip a Threatened Riet in the Bud.

MILWAUKER, May 4.—The scenes in Milwaukee to-day resemble those of the bank riots in 1861, when a mob from the upper wards of the city raided Mitchell's bank. The city tonight is virtually an entreneted camp. The antire First Regiment, one company of the Second, the Fourth Battalion, the Light Horse Squadron, and the First Light Battery are under arms, under the immediate command of Adjt.-Gen. Chapman. Gov. Rusk has been at beadquarters, which are in the Light Horse ar-

mory, all day.

The chief centre of interest all day has been the Bay View Rolling Mills, which employ 1,800 hands. A mob formed early this morning on the south side. It consisted mainly of Polish laborers, with a few Bohemians and Germans. Their first intention was to attack and burn the Allis shops. Finding they had shut down, they turned their attention to the Bay View Mill men, who they insisted should

The mob marched in two bodies, number ing together between ten and fifteen hundred It was about 9 o'clock when they reached the rolling mills. They had been expected, and the high gates leading to the yards were all closed and securely fastened. Employees of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, armed with revolvers, were stationed behind the fence at intervals of a few feet. The mob haited in front of the company's office and sent committee in to demand the introduction of the eight-hour system in the mills. They were met in the office by Francis W. Hinton, the local manager of the company, and W. B. Parkes, the superintendent of the mills at Bay View. The consultation lasted over half an

The mob was reenforced by small squade which arrived from the city every few minutes and before noon the crowd numbered at least 1,500. At last the committee came out and the mob crowded around to hear the result of the conference. They were told that Superintonnent Parkes would not allow them to go into the mills to see the employees, and would not permit the employees to come out and see the

A man named Bonzel, a leading member of the Polish assembly of the Knights of Labor, harangued the crowd in both Polish and Eng-lish, and seemed bent to lead them on to

harangued the crowd in both Polish and English, and seemed bent to lead them on to violence.

Superintendent Parkes attempted to tell the mob that the men were satisfied and did not want to go out. The mob became turbulent, and cries of "We'll put them out" were heard on all hands. Many spoke in favor of forcing an entrance to the mills. Some brandished their clubs and volied. "Blood!"

Finally, in order to gain time for the arrival of the militia, which had been ordered, a committee of ten from the mob were nermitted to go through the works and talk with the men. The militia arrived about 11 o'clock, while the committee appointed by the crowd was in the vards interviewing the rolling mili employees. The crowd yelled at the top of their volcos as the train pulled up at the station and the uniforms of the militia became visible. The detachment consisted of the Sheridan Guards, sixty strong, under command of Capt. Coogan; the Lincoln Guard, thirty strong, under command of Capt. The militia massed in front of the gate. Every man had his rifle loaded and carried twenty rounds of ammunition.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the committee came out of the works and oilmbed up on a high fence, from which they addressed the crowd. Benzel made his report in Polish. Roberts Schilling repeated in English. The reports work to the affect that the company's laborers had demanded eight hours' work at ten hours' pay, and that the beases had rollsed, whereupon the men had struck. The strike of laborers would make it impossible for the works to go on, and the Superintendent had ordered that all operations in the mill be stopped at once. Loud yells of delight from the mob greeteit he report. Gates were then opened and all the military companies filed into the yard and formed in line about 200 yards from the gates. The crowd outside became every moment more noisy and domenstrative. The Kasclusko Guards were the last to file through the file in the broast, completely staggering him for a moment. As soon as he recovered he ordered his men t

One thousand militia here are under arms and prepared for any emergency.

WHOSE LITTLE GAME WAS IT?

Divulged to Three Aldermen. The Aldermon's Committee on County Affairs got out of Mr. M. Bauer yesterday the name of the annexed district politician who induced him to raise the rent of the Tenth District Court House at 158th street and Third avenue. Mr. Bauer's story is that he

street and Third avenue. Mr. Bauer's story is that he was content with the \$2,000 a year he had been getting from the city, but the uchitician advised him to go up to \$3,500, and promised to see that he got it. Mr. Bauer went up. When he had put in his bid at \$3,500 to discovered that a Mr. Parshal had offered the city accommodations at 107th street and Washington avenue for \$1,500.

When this came before the committee yesterday, Aldermen O'Neil, Van Remsejaer, and McQuade told Mr. M. V. Freund, who appeared for Mr. Bauer, that they could not possibly consider a motion at all unless he yave up the name of Mr. Fauer's tempter. With great rejuctance Mr. Freund consented to do this, although Lawyer Rendal, who represented the Farshal facility. The solution of the state of the same and returned apartment and wrote down the lastic. And returned to an inner apartment and wrote down the lastic. The committee went into executive session on it.

The Sagar House Strike

There are about 100 men at work in Havemeyers & Eider's sugar refinery, sees than one-tenth of the regular force. The other rafineries along the Williamsburgh water front have nearly a full working force on hand. The opposition of the strikers is centered against Havemeyers & Eider. The delegates tered against Havemeyers & Eider. The delegates and pickets are grouped about this firm's refinery, and they have succeeded in holding off the new men who have applied for work in answer to advertisements. At the Brooklyn refinery Nr. Doscher, superincudent, and:

"A number of new men have been eigaged. In a few days we shall begin work in the othercust house and run night and day in that place. In the refinery we shall work for the present only in the Mollers Serrek & Co.'s At Mollenhauer & Moller & Moller & Berrek & Co.'s have been eight of the present of the present

Obligary.

Mrs. Ellen J. Kene, the widow of John R. Kene of White Plains, died of pneumonia in Brooklyn Jesterday, 62 years old. She leaves three sons—Dr. Joseph A. Kene of Brooklyn, formeline E. Kane, Folice Justice of New Rochelle, and John F. Kene. The funeral will take place to-day from the Catholic church in New Rochelle. The Rev. Peter H. Plunkett, assistant paster of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Court street, Brooklyn, died yesterday, aged 20 He as isabler also in the Koman Catholic school for deaf mutes.

Dr. Holmes in England. LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Telegraph, re-ferring to the visit to England of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, says: "From every one that has the capacity to appreciate one of the rarest and finest literary indi-vidualities of our time. Dr. Holmes is assured of a wel-vidualities."

The German Master Bakers' Association, "for Ane derman master pasers association, for benevolent and mutual benefit purposes," was organized yesterday with the following corporators: Charles Schleiermacher, Adolph Frohwein, George Kemmern, Adolph Stossil, Adam Molier, Richard Damin, Philip Zipp, William Wertz, and George Sussman,

Hudson County's New Board of Freeholders The new Board of Choson Freeholders of Hudson county organized in Jersey City yesterday. These officers were reclected: Cierk, Joseph M. Noonan; Collector of Taxes, Hugh Duran; Superintendent of Grands and Buildings, Edward Kelly; Counsel, Job M. Lippincott.

Weaver to Have His Sont. In the Campbell-Weaver contested election case, in the House, yesterday, the right of the sitting member. J. B. Weaver of Iowa, to his seat was confirmed.

If you prefer a pure soap, use Charles S. Higgins's German Laundry."- 462. Dealers who commend other dentifrices as being equal o Sozodont are not to be relied upon.—Adv. Discriminate in the choice of a dentifrice, and use Sozodont, the most efficacious and purest.—460.

BUN OFFICE-4:30 A. M.

GREAT CHICAGO RIOT

Terrible Fight in the Streets of that City.

USING BOMBS AND FIREARMS.

Strikers Throw Many Explosives Into a Crowd of Policemen.

TWENTY-ONE OFFICERS WOUNDED

Fifty or More Strikers Shot Down and a Number Killed.

Inflamed by Incendiary Speeches at an Anarchist Mosting-When Ordered to Disperce they Reply with Bombs-Hundreds of Shots Fired on Both Sides at Short Range-Harrowing Scenes at the Station where Policemen Lay Dying - Hunting for the Anarchiet Editor who Inches Bloodshed-Tae Lumber Bealers Refuse to Grant the Demands of their Laborers

CHICAGO, May 4.-Three thousand men and boys stood around three barrels and boxes on Desplaines street, between Banloiph and Lake streets, at 8 last evening. August Spies, the editor of the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the Anarchist organ in this city, stood upon one of the barrels. He made a brief speech to the crowd and then introduced A. R. Parsons, one of the prominent leaders of the Socialists of Chicago.

The latter told his hearers that instead of getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, statistics proved that workingmen to-day were only getting two hours' pay for ten hours and if they worked eight hours at the same wages they would only be getting three hours' pay for eight hours' work. He warned his audience that the time would come when the brutal oppression of the capitalist would drive every one save themselves into the ranks. The capitalists would be responsible for it, for they kept up the perpetual panie in the homes of the poor by their ever-increasing and grinding exactions.

In a little while the speaker said the American capitalist will reduce the American sov-ereign, the freeman, and voter to a condition lower even than that of the Chinaman. In order to prevent this, he advised the proletariat to be prepared for all emergencies. The Battery was full of militia to shoot workingmen down. They had Gatling guns, the ammunition for which, singularly enough, the people paid. They would be turned upon them to-morrow because whenever the laborers make a prayer or petition to the capitalist for equity the capitalist appealed to the military. The people also paid for the police who shoot them down at the order of the capitalist.

There was a revolution organized by a powerful association of a few against the many. The Anarchist closed his remarks by advising the working people to be prepared for all

emergencies.

Samuel Fielden, a grim-visaged Anarchist wearing a black slouch hat, then leaped upon a barrel. He said the newspapers of the city charged the Socialists with cowardice, saying would sneak away from real danger. They were there to-night to repel the lie and prove that they were willing to risk their lives in the cause. It was a glorious death to die like a hero rather than be starved to death on sixty cents a day. Out of the wealth produced by labor the laborer received fifteen cents for every dollar he earned, while the capitalists who did nothing, absorbed the remain-

ing eighty-five cents of profit. While the Anarchist was talking a dark cloud rolled out of the northern horizon. It swept to zenith, and had the appearance of a tornado A flerce, cold blast of wind roared down the street, signs creaked violently, and bits of paper filled the air. The great crowd of Social ists fearing that a torpado was approaching began to seek shelter. The Anarchist leaders urged the men to adjourn to Seip's Hall, which s only about half a block away. The ominous cloud had now passed over the crowd, and north of Lake street the stars shone out again. The vast audience was now encouraged to remain by Fielden, who said he would detain them but few moments.

"The air is filled with fear," he said with a shrug of his shoulder and a tremor in his "The capitalists know it. Martin Foran of Cleveland, a man chosen to legislate labor had deciared that when capitalists are made to realise that it is unsafe for them

to be in a place where labor is dissatisfied, that s labor's only hope. That day will surely come As the Anarchist spoke these words the crowd surged closer to the row of barrels on which the speakers stood. A most singular feeling appeared to pervade the vast audience. South of Randolph and Despinines streets a body of men were dimly seen approaching n measured tread it appeared like a phalanx of Masons returning from a private assembly or drill. The stillness of their approach was omnious and appalling. The silent marchers came nearer until the gas lamps on Randolph treet threw their flickering light upon them. Then a hundred stars and a thousand brass outtons flashed at the street intersections. The slient marchers were 400 police officers arranged in platoons and choking the street rom gutter to gutter. As they crossed the car tracks on Handolph street the officers clutched their clubs with a firmer grasp, and then hurried forward, thus compelling the 2.000 Anarchists still massed in the street to fall back before the measured advance.

Just as the officers reached the barrels upon which Spiers, Parsons, and Floiden were standing a serpentine stream of fire burst from a dow on the roof of Crone Brothers Manfacturing Company on the opposite side of the street. It burned like a fuse of a rocket, and hissed as it spec through the air. It sputtered over the heads of the Anarchists, and fell amid the officers. There was an explosion that rattled the win lows in a thousand buildings, a burst of flame lit up the street, and then a scone of frightful and indescribable consternation ensued.

It was a bomb hurled by an Aparchist. The work it did when it exploded was murerous. Over a score of officers were stretched upon the ground. Blood gushed from a hundred wounds, and the air was filled with the agonizing cries of the dying and injured. Those who escaped injury wavered for moment. Then they rushed over the mangled bodies of their comrades with drawn recolvers, the glittering barrels of which were belching fire.

Every instant bullets sped into the howling Anarchists in murderous storms, strewing the street with dead and dying. No quarter was

boxes and barrels, from which they poured a merciless fire from revolvers and guns. Policemen and Socialists fell in hand to hand combat, and others were brought to earth by the assassins. Bystanders who had seen attracted by the noise fared no better. They were shot down where they stood or overtaken by the leaden storm, while fleeing. The street was littered with victims.

The shots came from windows, from dark alleys, and from behind every conceivable barrionde. The officers pressed forward into the testh of the hurricans of bullets and stones, driving their antagonists toward Lake street. The latter fled into stores and other thoroughfares. Of seven who rushed into W. F. Bramner's cigar store at 117 Randolph street, three were shot

and bleeding profusely.
Otto Graff, a salesman for Marfield & Nickerson of 243 South Water street, was one of those who staggered into the store. He was shot near the ankle, and his boot was filled with blood. Emil Lotz was lying in the same store in the ante-room, a bullet having pierced his shoulder. Although he did not bleed much, he appeared to be dring. He swooned away on the floor. The fourth victim was a young man

who was shot in the calf of the leg.

While the battle was at its height patrol wagons filled with officers with drawn re-volvers rattled down the streets from all the outlying precincts. They leaped out of the vehicles and hurried to the assistance of their comrades, who had by this time succeeded in dispersing the mob as far as Fulton street. The officers, nearly 1,000 strong, now formed in six pintoons and cleared all the streets with-in an area of three blocks. Then they returned to their comrades, who were strewn about the sidewalks and in the roadway. As fast as they were picked up they were borne to the Despisines street station in patrol wagons.

Another Account.

CHICAGO, May 4.-Great were the expectations of the Socialist leaders regarding the meeting here called for to-night. As early as 7% had been mentioned as the hour when the speaking and excitement would begin. The place chosen was the old Haymarket on Randolph street, capable of holding from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Touching the square at one corner is Haistead street, the outlet to the lumper yards, packing houses, and to factories the opposite side of the Haymarket is Milwaukee avenue, leading through a wide spreading district densely populated by Germans and Poles. Surrounding the square on every hand are ten-cent lodging houses, saloons, and many of the lowest dives in the city.

It was after 9 P. M. before the stolld group of anarchists were cheered by the presence of any leaders. August Spies finally arrived, and, climbing a wagon in front of Crane Brothers'

lenders. August Spies finally arrived, and. climbing a wagon in front of Crane Brothers' factory, began an address denouncing capital and asserting that he was not the cause of yesterday's riot, but that it was a natural result of class oppression. There was no enthusiasm created by his remarks, and when he was succeeded by it. Parsons the crowd began to gradually dwindle away.

Within half a block of the speakers could be seen four patrol wagons with horses ready and a good-sizad detail of police with it.

The utterances of the speakers were still of a most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance, and advancing, ordered the crowd to disperso. At first the Socialists foll back slowly, one of the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Suddenly three bombs were thrown. The police rotorted instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The riotors answered with theirs, which the sequel proved they were well provided with.

The mob appeared crazed with a frantic desire for blood, and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly, and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place, and no one is allowed there.

Immediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of the mob fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at the Desplaines street station state that fully filty of them were wounded.

A man who was standing in the crowd received a pistol ball in his thigh, and has just

wounded.

A man who was standing in the crowd received a pistol ball in his thich, and has just been brought to the Central Police Station. He says that during the progress of a speech by one of the Socialists a squad of officers marched save that during the progress of a speech of one of the Socialists asquad of officers marched by close to the speakers' stand. Some one shouted. "Rill the —." Almost assoon as the words had been uttered, three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly, and five policemen fell. Others were wounded, and several of the Socialists did not escape. An officer, who has just arrived from the scene, says there is hardly any doubt that at least five policemen were killed.

Persons living on the west side many squares from the scene of the disturbance report that the explosions of the bombs were terrific, and instantly followed by a fusiliade of revolver shots.

istats.

More coherent accounts are coming in and they point to a much more disastrous affray than at first reported. About 200 officers had been detailed to attend the meeting, and had been in the vicinity since the Socialists began to assemble. At the time of the throwing of the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than a thousand.

the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than a thousand.

The drug stores in the vicinity are crowded with people who were hurt, and dectors have been telephoned to in all directions. Before the firing had ceased the pushboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty colleenan lay on the floor of the Desplathes street station, all disabled, and probably half that number seriously so. Others were reported to be still lying in the open square, either dead or badly wounded. A telephone message from one of the hospitals says that in officer brought there has since died. Officer Joseph Degan died on his way to make the content of the content

Litter reports at the Desplaines street station indicate that even more than at first estimated were wounded among the Socialists. The scenes at the station are heartrending. In one large room lie some fifteen officers, and doctors are dressing their wounds. The wife of one of the men has just come in, and, upon learning that her husband was among the wounded fell down in a faint and had to be carried home.

11½ P. M.—More firing has just been heard near the scene of the former trouble and a large near the scene of the former trouble and a large force of police has just left the station for the place. Some fifteen shots were heard. It is re-ported that August Spies is in a saloon on Lake street and a detail of police has been sent to arrest him.

The relatives of the officers—Timothy Flavin, George Miller, and Reddin—came to the atation a short time ago, accompanied by a priest, and administered the last sacraments to the threamen, who are in a dying condition. In the basement of the station there are some ten Bocialists who are having their wounds attended to. tended to.

The following is a list of the killed and

The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the rolles:
Joseph Stanton. John A. Dyer, John Mc-Mahon, Miles Murnby, F. Steele, John Reed, Arthur Connelly, P. Sullivan, Charles Whitney, Thomas Raddin, George Miler, H. Kruger, J. H. Wilson, Joseph Norman, H. Halwerson, F. Halda, Ed Barrett, John Henson, J. Mitchell, A. Flavin, Charles Fink, N. J. Shannon.
Inspector Bonfiel has just been seen at the Desplaines street station and says concerning to-night's trouble in the old Hay Market that after Parsona had concluded his speach Sam Fielding, another notorious Socialist, mounted the wagon and becan to address the crowd. His address was of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and Inspector Bonfield, at the head of 125 men, marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Honfield called upon the crowd to disperse, and Fielding shouted out to them from the wagon, "To arms!"

The officer once more called on them to disperse and season the season below at the season of the season below and season below at the season of the season when a the season was an expense and season when a the season was a season when the season when a season was a season when a season was a season when the season was a season when a season was a season was

ing shouted out to them from the wagon. "To arms!"
The officer once more called on them to disperse, when suddenly from boblind the wagon, which was not fifteen feet from the front rank of the police, bombs were thrown in between the second and third ranks of the men with tell effect as already stated.

On a table in the station house where the wounded policemen are one poor fellow lies stratched with terribic builet wounds in his breast. A few feet distant a man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound in his side is lying insensible on a cot. Around the chairs with their legs bandaged up and resting on supports of different kinds, are some fifteen or twenty of the officers who were wounded by the bombs. Not a grozen or complaint is heard from any of them.

Another policeman, who was found lying in a doorway where he had been carried or where

he haddragged himself, has just been brought in, frightfully wounded. There are some twenty of the Socialists in the cells in the basement, Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of them, a ybung fellow about 30 years old, is dead. The following Socialists, all of whom are wounded, have been placed under arrest:

Joe Kucher, Emil Lotze, John Uellund, Peter Lay, John Frazer, August Iaka, John Lachmann, Robert Schultz, Frank Wroch, B. Leplant, and Charles Schumacher.

When the news of the killing of six policemen had reached the First Regiment armory, Anson Leboth, a member of Company Q, was disguised and sent to the scene of the conflict to take observations. He was arrested, charged with being a Socialist, and is still under arrest.

A PIGHT IN THE APTERNOON.

Anarchists and police officers fought in a rain storm this afternoon. At 1 is o'clock 700 etrikers marched upon the paint works of Oarr. Oxden & Parker, on West Eighteenth street, When they reached the shope they pelied the Jour special policemen on dury them with clubs. The officers shouted until for help, and then tried to escape punishment by running. One of them stumbled and fell. Yearing that he would be stoned to death by the yelling mob, he drew a revolver from his breast pocket and fired five shots as he was bridge on the ground into the rapidly approaching rabble. The stinging of the bullets as they whitzed over their heads checked the riotera. Then a man with a red feather sticking out of the crown and the stinging of the bullets as they whitzed over their heads checked the riotera. Then a man with a red feather sticking out of the crown and the stinging of the bullets as they will also help the still the prostrate officer.

Just as the mob was about to dash forward again the Hinman street and Twelfth street pairol wagons, filled with officers, rattled down the stroet. The driver of each wagon stood tupon his feet and lashed the horses, which were flecked with foam. When the blue vehicles neared the rioters the officers massed the messives against the drivers' seats and, taking and the stroet of the lead of the stroet of the feet was amusing. Men with their poetes filled with atomes huddled behind barriedees no more substantial than a picket fence. They started down Eighteenth street to Centre avenue, a sort of rendezvous for the thousands of foreign artikers in the neighborhood. Here the mob made a stand.

Policemn Small of the Hinman street station leaded out of his wagon and started after cose of the leaders of the riot, who was yelling to him the truggling prisoner, and then fell upon the former with stones and clubs. Small to defend himself fred several shots into the crowd, but without effect. The shooting them became hot and indexerminate have been been been and the same were shoot of the fline

THE MAN WHO INCITED BLOODSHED.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, a German paper edited by Spies, the Socialist, who was one of the speakers who incited yesterday's riot at McCormick's, announces this afternoon that agreat meeting of "the people" will be held tonight on Dosplainesstreet, and "whoever condemna the horrible brutality of yesterday must

demiss the horrible brutality of yestorday must be there." The paper further says:

Workingmen, the hated police yesterday murdered four of your brothers and wounded perhaps twenty more at McCornick's factory. Had your brothers, who had nothing but stones to defond themselves, been armed with good weapons and a few dynamite bombs, none of the murderers would have escaped his well deserved fate. fac. I was only four of them (the policemen) were wounded. That sand, Yesterday's mersacre occurred wounded. That sand, Yesterday's mersacre occurred to the sand to the sand terror, and that the dissatisfied and reballions laborers might be driven back under the voke of slavery, will this end be accomplished! Has not a miscalculation been said. The next few days will answer that question. We will not speculate on the course of events.

The paper then goes on to give a detailed report of the trouble, and puts the responsibility entirely on the police. Spies also says that some Bohemians and Poles in the background of the crowd he was addressing raised the cry. 'Oa to McCormick's'.' The paper sise says that the police yesterday used their clubs in dispersing the procession of Criking girls, and adds: "In whose veins does not the blood course faster when he hears of the shameful acts of these beasts? Whoever is a man must show it these days. Men, to the front!"

THE MERCHANTS BAY NO.

Chicago's Lumbermen Refuse the Demande

of their Laborers. CHICAGO, May 4.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a committee from the striking lumbermen waited on the special committee of welve appointed by the lumber dealers of the city to receive that body's reply to the strikers' demand for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. The reply is substantially as follows:

nay. The reply is substantially as follows:

To the Committee of the Lumbermen's Union.

GENTLEWEN: The demand made in your printed communication, as committee for Lumber unit Union.

GENTLEWEN: The demand made in your printed communication, as committee for Lumber unit Union No. 1.

The interest of the man planting mill companies of Chicago, and, by a wnanimous vote, your communication is respectfully returned for amandment, which time and a better knowledge of the existing conditions of the lumber trade of Unicago will convince you is clearly for the Interest of the men you represent. You demand an increase of 25 per cent, in wages compared to last year. No roason has been assigned for the increase, but in answer to the request we bereby respectfully siste why the lumber trade of Chicago cannot meet your wishes as expressed in your communication under existing business conditions.

The really then shows that the volume of

but in answer to the request we bereby respectfully state why the immber trade of Chicago cannot measure wishes as expressed in year communication under existing business conditions.

The reply then shows that the volume of immber business in Chicago has steadily declined since 1881, and that during this period the annual production of lumber at ports that supply the market has in the aggregate steadily increased, and yards are operated at producing points at large reduction in expense compared to Chicago, and the result has been large shipments to consumers direct from saw mills by railway. The wages paid by Chicago immber dealers and planing mill owners are larger for the same grade of men than are paid by any other Chicago industry. The majority of the men are wholly unskilled, and not even any knowledge of the English language is required; but 31 per day hus been paid meanewly arrived, with a chance of early promotion and higher wages. The report continues:

In the face of all these reasons a demand is now made by the class of men who are as intimately connected with this branch of commerce as the lumber merchants themselves for an increase of wages that competing and rival markets do not pay. The lumber laborers of Galcago cannot afford to allow experiments and the change proposed in your demand endangers the future of the issuiter business of this port, which gives direct employment to mare than 10,500 men, beside indirectly to 16, or more than 10,000 are annually disbursed by the similar business of this gap report of more than 500 families, and \$4,000,000 are annually disbursed by the similar business of this port, which gives direct employment to mare than 10,500 men, beside indirectly to 16, or more than 10,000 are annually disbursed by the similar business of this gap of under a district of the ment of the reading of the counter of the reading of the counter of the sumber desires of the case of the reading of the business methods.

The strikers retired not very well plonaed with the result of their m

The Signal Office Predictions. Light, local rains, stationary temperature.